Stabilized Synthetic Nucleic Acids

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NCCLS "The analytical performance and quality control needed for a testing process must satisfy the medical applications of the particular test, - - - and - - quality control is needed to assure that the test results will satisfy the medical needs."

NCCLS C24-A2, Statistical Quality Control for Quantitative Measurements: Principles and Definitions.

Quality Control Requirements

- Contain all analytes being tested, including rare mutations NCCLS, CLIA
- Affordable and cost effective
- Monitors the entire testing process. "A control material must detect errors in the entire testing process." CLIA Final Rule 2003.
- Stable
- Traceable

Current Genetic Controls

Frozen DNA Cell lines

Issues

- Confidentiality and consent
- Limited available sources-lack of materials for rare mutations
- Variable stability-unable to validate lot-to-lot reliability
- Lack of convenience

MMQCI Steps to Put the Genotype in the Bottle



- 1. DNA control sequences are synthesized
- 2. Mutations are created in vitro
- 3. Sequences are validated
- 4. Constructs are stabilized
- 5. Wild type & mutant constructs are combined to form genotypes

Patents Pending

1. DNA control sequences are synthesized

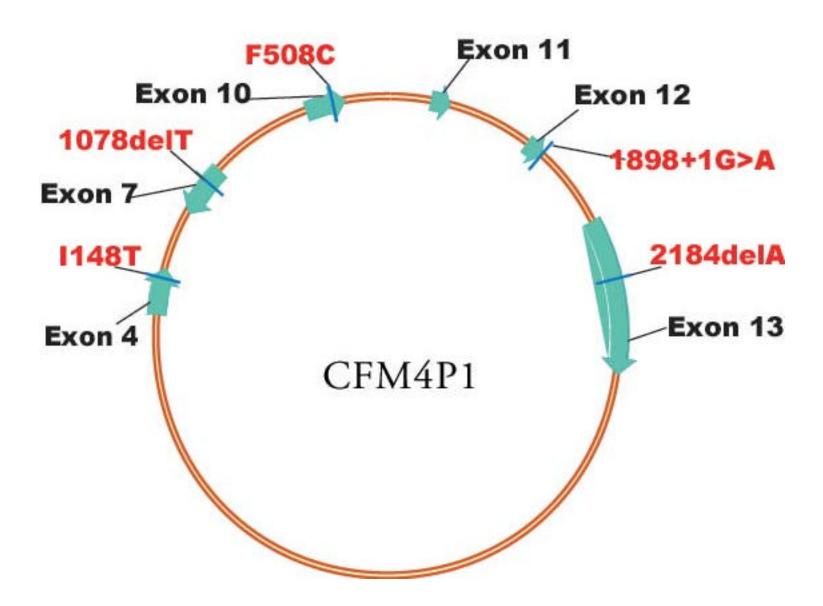
• Constructs are produced by high fidelity amplification, restriction digests, cloning

• Constructs have embedded restriction sites so new sequences can be added or exchanged

2. Mutations are created in vitro

Mutagenesis by standard kit methods

• Several mutations in one control bottle = multiplex control for cost of one test



3. Sequences are validated

- Validated by automated sequencing
- Traceability is ultimate target: "The traceability of values assigned to calibrators and/or control materials must be assured through available reference measurement procedures and/or available reference materials of a higher order."

EU IVD Directive Annex 1 Sec 3.

4. Constructs are stabilized

• Processes: Fixed bacteria cells

Liposome complexes

Active surface particles

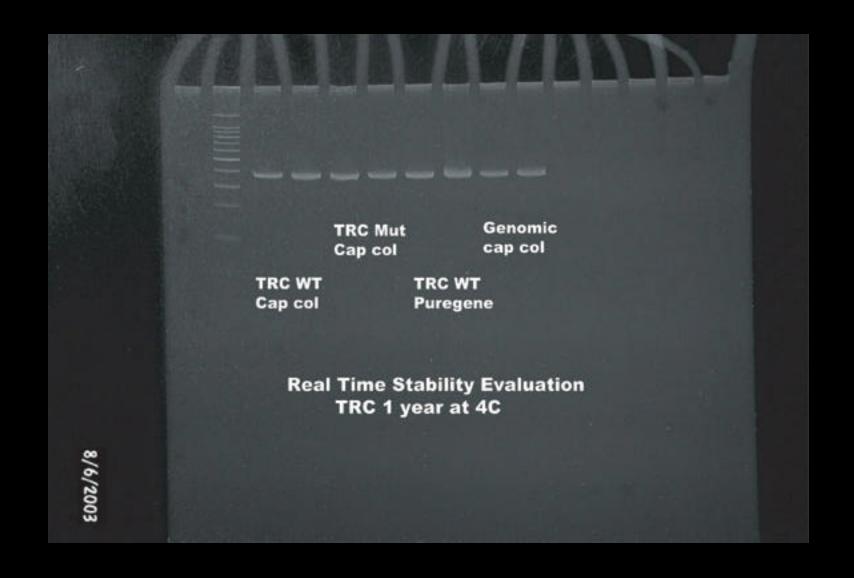
- Rigorously purified components
- Stability testing for shelf life:
 - Real time of 1 year
 - Accelerated of 5 years
- Extractable

Thrombotic Risk Control (TRC) Real Time Stability at 4°C

Roche LightCycler Prothrombin 20210

| | Crossing Point |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Genomic | 22.21 CP |
| TRC Baseline | 20.28 CP |
| TRC 1 yr at 4C | 19.40 CP |

Samples extracted with Gentra Generation® Capture Column



One year 4C stability - Prothrombin 20210 amplification

Monitor the Entire Test System

"A control material must detect errors in the entire testing process."

"For each test system, the laboratory is responsible for having control procedures that monitor the accuracy and precision of the complete analytical process."

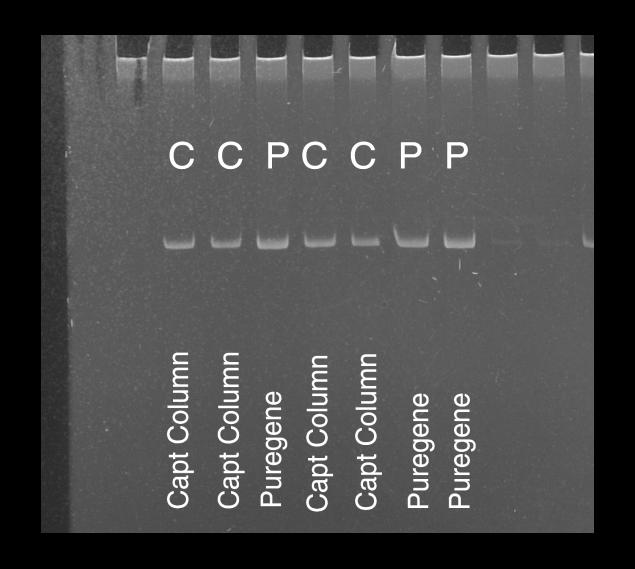
DNA Extraction Tests Performed:

Gentra PuregeneTM

Gentra GenerationTM (Column)

QIAGEN QIAampTM

Roche MagNA PureTM



Prothrombin Test on Gentra Extractions Capture Column and Puregene of TRC

5. Wild type & mutant constructs are combined

Thrombotic Risk Control Panel

FV Leiden/FII 20210

Vial 1 WT/WT

Vial 2 Mut/ Mut

Vial 3 Hetero/ Hetero



CFM4P1 Control (One CF Test)

Exons: 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13

Mutations: I148T,1078delT, 1898+1G>A,

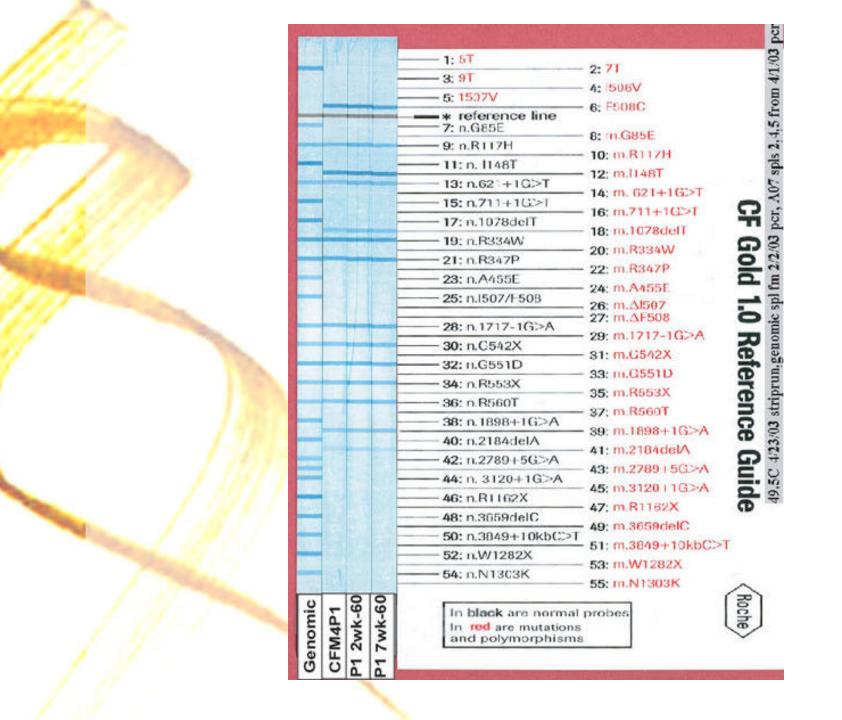
2184delA

Polymorphism: F508C

Systems tested: Roche CF Gold 1.0, ABI/Celera

CF ver 3.0 ASR, Nanochip® CFTR ASR,

Elucigene™ CF 29



The Future

- Test in wider variety of methods React to feedback/collaborate
- Obtain FDA approval
- Produce a quantitative control
- Adopt new technologies to synthesize constructs

Thank you for Support

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MTI – Dr. Janet Yancey-Wrona



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